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LOGIN(1)

FreeBSD General Commands Manual

LOGIN(1)

NAME

login - log into the computer

SYNOPSIS

login [-fp] [-h *hostname*] [*user*]

DESCRIPTION

The **login** utility logs users (and pseudo-users) into the computer system.

If no user is specified, or if a user is specified and authentication of the user fails, **login** prompts for a user name. Authentication of users is done via passwords.

The options are as follows:

- f The -f option is used when a user name is specified to indicate that proper authentication has already been done and that no password need be requested. This option may only be used by the super-user or when an already logged in user is logging in as themselves.
- h The -h option specifies the host from which the connection was received. It is used by various daemons such as telnetd(8). This option may only be used by the super-user.
- p By default, **login** discards any previous environment. The -p option disables this behavior.

If the file /etc/nologin exists, **login** displays its contents to the user and exits. This is used by shutdown(8) to prevent users from logging in when the system is about to go down.

Immediately after logging a user in, **login** displays the system copyright notice, the date and time the user last logged in, the message of the day as well as other information. If the file `.hushlogin' exists in the user's home directory, all of these messages are suppressed. This is to simplify logins for non-human users, such as uucp(1). **login** then records an entry in the wtmp(5) and utmp(5) files and executes the user's command interpreter.

Login enters information into the environment (see environ(7)) specifying the user's home directory (HOME), command interpreter (SHELL), search path (PATH), terminal type (TERM) and user name (both LOGNAME and USER).

The standard shells, csh(1) and sh(1), do not fork before executing the **login** utility.

FILES

/etc/motd	message-of-the-day
/etc/nologin	disallows logins
/var/run/utmp	current logins
/var/log/wtmp	login account records
/var/mail/user	system mailboxes
.hushlogin	makes login quieter

SEE ALSO

chpass(1), passwd(1), rlogin(1), getpass(3), utmp(5), environ(7),

HISTORY

A **login** appeared in Version 6 AT&T UNIX.

4th Berkeley Distribution

June 29, 1991

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UTMP(5)

FreeBSD File Formats Manual

UTMP(5)

NAME

utmp, wtmp, lastlog - login records

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <utmp.h>
```

DESCRIPTION

The file `<utmp.h>` declares the structures used to record information about current users in the file `utmp`, logins and logouts in the file `wtmp`, and last logins in the file `lastlog`. The time stamps of date changes, shutdowns and reboots are also logged in the `wtmp` file.

These files can grow rapidly on busy systems, daily or weekly rotation is recommended. If any of these files do not exist, it is not created. These files must be created manually and are normally maintained in either the script `/etc/daily` or the script `/etc/weekly`. (See `cron(8)`.)

```
#define _PATH_UTMP      "/var/run/utmp"
#define _PATH_WTMP      "/var/log/wtmp"
#define _PATH_LASTLOG   "/var/log/lastlog"

#define UT_NAMESIZE     8
#define UT_LINESIZE     8
#define UT_HOSTSIZE     16

struct lastlog {
    time_t    ll_time;
    char      ll_line[UT_LINESIZE];
    char      ll_host[UT_HOSTSIZE];
};

struct utmp {
    char      ut_line[UT_LINESIZE];
    char      ut_name[UT_NAMESIZE];
    char      ut_host[UT_HOSTSIZE];
    long      ut_time;
};
```

Each time a user logs in, the login program looks up the user's UID in the file `lastlog`. If it is found, the timestamp of the last time the user logged in, the terminal line and the hostname are written to the standard output. (Providing the login is not *quiet*, see `login(1)`.) The login program then records the new login time in the file `lastlog`.

After the new `lastlog` record is written, the file `utmp` is opened and the `utmp` record for the user inserted. This record remains there until the user logs out at which time it is deleted. The `utmp` file is used by the

programs rwho(1), users(1), w(1), and who(1).

Next, the login program opens the file **wtmp**, and appends the user's **utmp** record. The same **utmp** record, with an updated time stamp is later appended to the file when the user logs out. (See init(8).) The **wtmp** file is used by the programs last(1) and ac(8).

In the event of a date change, a shutdown or reboot, the following items are logged in the **wtmp** file.

reboot
shutdown A system reboot or shutdown has been initiated. The character '~' is placed in the field ut_line, and reboot or shutdown in the field ut_name. (See shutdown(8) and reboot(8).)

date The system time has been manually or automatically updated. (See date(1).) The command name **date** is recorded in the field ut_name. In the field ut_line, the character '{' indicates the time prior to the change, and the character '|' indicates the new time.

FILES

/var/run/utmp The **utmp** file.
/var/log/wtmp The **wtmp** file.
/var/log/lastlog The **lastlog** file.

SEE ALSO

last(1), login(1), who(1), ac(8), init(8)

HISTORY

A **utmp** and **wtmp** file format appeared in Version 6 AT&T UNIX. The **lastlog** file format appeared in 3.0BSD.

4th Berkeley Distribution

May 5, 1991

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TALK(1)

FreeBSD General Commands Manual

TALK(1)

NAME

talk - talk to another user

SYNOPSIS

talk *person* [*ttyname*]

DESCRIPTION

Talk is a visual communication program which copies lines from your terminal to that of another user.

Options available:

person If you wish to talk to someone on your own machine, then *person* is just the person's login name. If you wish to talk to a user on another host, then *person* is of the form `'user@host'`.

ttyname If you wish to talk to a user who is logged in more than once, the *ttyname* argument may be used to indicate the appropriate terminal name, where *ttyname* is of the form `'ttyXX'`.

When first called, **talk** sends the message

```
Message from TalkDaemon@his_machine...
talk: connection requested by your_name@your_machine.
talk: respond with: talk your_name@your_machine
```

to the user you wish to talk to. At this point, the recipient of the message should reply by typing

```
talk your_name@your_machine
```

It doesn't matter from which machine the recipient replies, as long as his login-name is the same. Once communication is established, the two parties may type simultaneously, with their output appearing in separate windows. Typing control-L `^L` will cause the screen to be reprinted, while your erase, kill, and word kill characters will behave normally. To exit, just type your interrupt character; **talk** then moves the cursor to the bottom of the screen and restores the terminal to its previous state.

Permission to talk may be denied or granted by use of the `mesg(1)` command. At the outset talking is allowed. Certain commands, in particular `nroff(1)` and `pr(1)`, disallow messages in order to prevent messy output.

FILES

```
/etc/hosts      to find the recipient's machine
/var/run/utmp   to find the recipient's tty
```

SEE ALSO

mail(1), mesg(1), who(1), write(1)

BUGS

The version of talk(1) released with 4.3BSD uses a protocol that is incompatible with the protocol used in the version released with 4.2BSD.

HISTORY

The **talk** command appeared in 4.2BSD.

4.2 Berkeley Distribution

April 22, 1991

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WHO(1)

FreeBSD General Commands Manual

WHO(1)

NAME

who - display who is logged in

SYNOPSIS

who [*am I*] [*file*]

DESCRIPTION

The utility **who** displays a list of all users currently logged on, showing for each user the login name, tty name, the date and time of login, and hostname if not local.

Available options:

am I Returns the invoker's real user name.

file By default, **who** gathers information from the file `/var/run/utmp`. An alternate *file* may be specified which is usually `/var/run/wtmp` (or `/var/run/wtmp.[0-6]` depending on site policy as *wtmp* can grow quite large and daily versions may or may not kept around after compression by `ac(8)`). The *wtmp* file contains a record of every login, logout, crash, shutdown and date change since *wtmp* was last truncated or created.

If `/var/log/wtmp` is being used as the file, the user name may be empty or one of the special characters '|', '}' and '~'. Logouts produce an output line without any user name. For more information on the special characters, see `utmp(5)`.

FILES

`/var/run/utmp`
`/var/log/wtmp`
`/var/log/wtmp.[0-6]`

SEE ALSO

`last(1)`, `users(1)`, `getuid(2)`, `utmp(5)`

HISTORY

A **who** command appeared in Version 6 AT&T UNIX.

BSD

April 23, 1991

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